TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUR, inneed to-morrow morning, must be handed in this even

ices News.—The City and Subarban News Indreas of the United Penss and New York Associated Press is at 11 to 19 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Block the Populist Tax.

The directors of the Catawissa Railroad, a line leased by the Philadelphia and Reading. declared a semi-annual dividend of \$112,000 the other day. By advice of their counsel they deducted from this sum the income tax of two percent. This contribution of \$9,240 to the Treasury by the owners of the first and second preferred stock of the Catawissa Railroad will not have to be made until July, although the directors are preparing for it now. But will the income tax for this year ever be collected? Will Congress, fresh from the chastening inflicted by the country upon the Populist insurrection within the Democracy, persist in levying this fine of two per cent? Will Congress provide any means for collecting this unnecessary, unequal, and demoralizing tax?

It is permitted to hope that Congress has learned something from the lessons of adversity; but if the majority of that body are incorrigible, and resolved to face defeat with a deflant and rebellious spirit instead of hearkening after wisdom, it will still be possible for the few unyielding Democrats in either chamber that fought the iniquity to the last, to prevent the consummation of the iniquity and to save the Democratic party from further punishment.

The Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, whose opinion in this matter has been ratifled by the country, has here another opportunity of doing good service to his State and his party. The wild asses of the Populistic Democracy can't be hobbled too soon or too securely.

A Conclusive Argument Against an Income Tax.

To-day we print the first installment of the late WILLIAM O. BARTLETT's great argument against an income tax. The argument is masterly, cogent, and unanswerable; and although directed against the Republican war tax, it is just as applicable to the Populist income tax of the present day, because both measures violate the same provisions of the Constitution, and, aside from all differences in their details, are alike hostile to the fundamental law.

'Rulers in former times." says Mr. BARTLETT, "clung to this species of tax as a convenient, serviceable instrument of tyranny. Gradually, as nations gained their freedom, they shook it off. It may well retire before the march of civilization, for everywhere it is the prolific mother of fraud and perjury, and the dutiful handmaid of the father of lies. Prving, inquisitorial, impudent, offensive, odious in its nature, it consorts not with liberty."

The Federal Constitution provides that direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers; and further that no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the conmeration or census of the whole people. As Mr. BARTLETT says, the income tax is not so apportioned. Is it a direct tax ? If it is a direct tax, not being so apportioned it must be unconstitutional.

The argument goes on to demonstrate that an income tax is a direct tax; that it has always been so regarded by the standard writers on taxation, and by the great English statesmen and Parliamentary debaters; and that it was so understood by the framers of our Constitution.

From the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States it also appears that a tax on property of any kind and a tax upon the income of the same property: that a tax on land or a general assessment on property is a direct tax; and that a tax on the income of land, or a tax on the income of

property in general, is not less a direct tax. Mr. BARTLETT was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers ever produced by this country; and his magnificent argument against this monstrous perversion of the taxing power, has brought to his memory that enduring fame which leads us to republish his essay for the perusal and information of our readers.

The London School Board Contest.

Not even the canvass preceding the general election of 1892 caused more heated discussion or brought out a larger vote in the London metropolitan district, than has the controversy about the teaching of religion in the national schools, which on Thursday of last week was temporarily settled at the ballot box.

The question whether Progressive or Clerical candidates should be chosen members of the London School Board for a term of three years was one of far-reaching interest, not only because the training of the minds of 500,000 children is committed to that body, but because the regulations for religious instruction in the schools of the metropolis are reproduced in many other parts of the United Kingdom. According to the Progressives the point at issue was whether the National School system should offer its advantages to all the children of the people irrespectively of class or creed, or whether it should be reorganized on a sectarian principle calculated to engender endless bitterness and strife. The Clericals, on the other hand, contend that what their opponents really aim at is to exclude the Bible altogether from the schools. Speaking broadly, we may say that the Church of England and the Catholic Church are arrayed on the Clerical side, and that the Progressives are composed of non-conformists and agnostics. But the general statement must be qualified, for many Catholic laymen of a liberal turn of thought and representatives of the so-called Evangelican section of the Anglican Communion have been carnest advocates of the Progressive

The FORSTER Education act of 1870, by which the National School system was established, undertook to answer in a practical way the question how far religion should be taught. Its provisions, as interpreted by the resolution of the London School Board, passed in March, 1871, were to the effect, first, that portions of the Bible should be read by the children and explained in a man er suited to their capacities; and, secondly, that the teachers should not in letter or spirit introduce any formularies or catechisms of a distinctive character. For some twenty years the London Board schools went on quietly and amouthly under these regulations; at the penultimate School Board election in 1891 there was no dispute about the so-called "conscience clause" in the

mandate given at that time by the constituencies to make war against the compromise, which the clause was understood to embody. During the last three years, howa movement has been started ever. within the Board, under the leadership of Mr. ATHELSTAN RILEY, in favor of definite religious teaching," that is to say, of the creed set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles, or at least of so much of it as is held in common by the Church of England and the Church of Home. Although Mr. RILEY pressed his convictions with remarkable energy, some time clapsed before he acquired an ascendancy over his colleagues. As lately as March 2, 1893, the Board deided by 28 to 16 " to adhere to the scheme of Piblical and religious teaching which was settled in 1871 and has remained in force down to the present time." Subsequently, however, the proportion of the parties changed, and it is understood that the outgoing Board now comprises 33 Clericals and

22 Progressives. The question to be settled at the ballot box last Thursday was whether the Clericals could retain the same preponderance of three to two in the new Board which will hold office for the next three years. The result was that the Clericals not only failed to keep their present strength, but narrowly escaped a decisive defeat; for, although Mr. RILEY and his principal coadjutor, the Rev. JOSEPH R. DIGGLE, were reflected, the Clericals will have a majority of only three in the new Board, the figures being 29 to 28. Even this weak majority is due to the working of the cumulative system of voting, whereby each member, having as many votes as there are Board members allotted to his district, may plump them all for one candidate. This the Clericals did where they were weak, and thus managed to return a number of members out of proportion to their aggregate vote, which was less by nearly 100,000 than that cast by the Progressives.

There is no doubt that the Clericals suffered a moral reverse, tantamount to a vote of loss of confidence, and it seems unlikely that their leaders, however determined they may be to carry out what they believe to be a pious duty, will be able to hold their small majority together with sufficient firmness to enforce the sweeping innovations in the way of religious teaching which they had contemplated.

An Error Corrected.

There is an error affoat about Governor elect MORTON, which had better be corrected at once. It is that he is affected with overamiability, and that, consequently, he may be suspected of possessing that most dangerous and most unhappy of all traits, pliability. This error, which is an error of sheer ignorance, entertained only by those who do not know Governor MORTON, or who have not had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with his character and career. was put in print last week by the Twentieth Century in these words:

"LEVI P. MORTON, newly elected Governor of New York, has an inexhaustible store of amiability which will give a distinct tone to his administration. We have treated ourselves to all types of government in this democratic land of ours, but an amiable sort will be a pleasing variety. Let us hope that amiability is not like kissing, and that absolute impartiality in its distribution will be the order of the day."

We must suppose that this funny error was first propagated by some person who formed his opinion by looking at the portraits of our distinguished Republican fellow citizen, all of which bear an expression of amiability that is very attractive. But we warn all people, and especially all politicians, legislators, committees, and office seekers, and more particularly the Committee of 70, against being misled by the error. They may be kept out of scrapes by obtaining a larger knowledge of the character of the Governor elect. Governor MORTON is an amiable man, but

the whole of his mental equipment is not summed up in that saying, not by many characteristics. He possesses other qualities than amiability, and some of them are less valuable than that one. He is man of thought and culture, of judgment and rigor. As a successful business man of large experience upon two continents, as a politician long familiar with public affairs. as American Minister to one of the great powers of Europe, as a member of Congress for two terms, as Vice-President of the United States and presiding officer of the Senate, as the owner of a model farm and the raiser of fine cattle, as a Union Leaguer of thirty years' standing, as a New Yorker who has had dealings with all kinds of people for a lifetime, he has acquired a pretty thorough knowledge of the world, and of human nature, and of the larger questions and interests which concern mankind. He is amiable, truly, be it said to his credit; but he is also sagacious, discreet, steadfast, practical, and full of knowledge. It would be a smart man who could pull the wool over his eyes. It would be a strong man who could bend his will when once it is fixed. It would be a politician shrewder than his old friend PLATT, who could tell him anything new about polities. It would be only a man more largely acquainted with public affairs who could enlarge his acquaintance with them. He is a Vermonter by birth; mark that! He is the son of a Congregational minister; mark that, too. He was a boy in a Yankee country store when sixteen, and soon afterward he started a general store of his own, and that, mind you, in New Hampshire, the Granite or Old Granite State, where wit and wisdom float in the air. We can give our word for it, that, while the folks up there may be amiable enough at times, they are

not usually more pliable than most other white folks. Certainly, most certainly, Mr. MORTON, the Governor elect of New York, is amiable, but you have not rounded him up when you have said that about him. We have not a doubt that the Hon. WILLIAM L. STRONG, lately of Ohio, but now of this city, is aware that the Governor has other traits besides amiability. He would not be where he is if he had not. The man with but that single trait could never run a New Hampshire general store and make it pay, no could be do all the other good deeds that the Governor elect has done in the course

of his lifetime. It is for the information of the politicians. the committees, and the other people of the State that we mention these things in correction of an error which can do no harm to Governor MOBTON, but may prove dangerous to any one who shall try to gain ad-

Recruits for the Lecture Platform. Two distinguished members of the Fiftythird Congress, neither of whom has been reflected to the Fifty-fourth, will occupy their leisure time and devote their surplus energy to the instruction of the American public from the lyceum lecture platform.

The two statesmen who purpose to be di-

dactically rather than politically useful to

and the Honorable WILLIAM CAMPBELL

PRESTON BRECKINGIDGE of Kentucky. By a curious coincidence, both of these gentlemen are Southerners, and both served in the Confederate army during the war. Both have been college professors. Both have served in the House of Representatives for about the same time, Professor Wilson having been first elected to the Forty-eighth Congress, Colonel BRECKINHIDGE's career in the House beginning with the Fortyninth. They have been reflected alike to the Fiftieth, the Fifty first, the Fifty-second, and the Fifty-third; while both failed alike, although for widely different reasons, to get back into the Fifty-fourth. Both have been conspicuously identified in the past with the cause of Free Trade. Both are renowned for eloquence, and are masters of those rhetorical arts and elecutionary refinements which count for so much in the vocation which they have now almost simul-

taneously chosen. Here the parallel stops short. Up to within about a year, perhaps, the candid judgment of the community would have classed the Professor and the Colonel as equals with respect to political eminence, influence in the councils of the Democracy, and personal character. It is very different now. Professor Wilson may have lost something in the public's esteem in the way of reputation for political courage and intellectual consistency, but he has preserved that which is far more precious; that which Colonel BRECKINRIDGE has by his own fault lost altogether and forever.

We should say, therefore, that these two well-known Southern statesmen will never be compeers upon the lyceum lecture platform, whatever they may have been in past years in the field of free-trade statesmanship. The desire to see Colonel BRECKIN-HIDGE upon the platform and to hear the melodious tones of his really remarkable oratory will proceed mainly from motives of curiosity of not a very high order; such curiosity, in the final analysis, as enables our prosperous dime museums to pay large salaries. On the other hand, Professor Wilson's claim upon the public's attention, and the sentiments of personal respect with which men and women will go to the lyceum to hear him speak, depend upon the estimable qualities of the lecturer. He is a good man, a sincere man at bottom, a man who can make a very interesting and intellectually satisfactory speech of an hour and a half, and he ought to be successful in his new enterprise. We wish the Professor good luck and large audiences.

The Home and Pedigree of Gas Addicks.

We have unwittingly done an injustice to the Hon. GAS ADDICKS of Nowhere, the eminent political speculator. We have not been able to appreciate him as he appreciates nimself. Like everybody else, except Mr. ADDICKS, we have been unable to understand the qualifications that he must imagine himself to possess for the post of Senator in Congress from Delaware. He has paid delinquent tax bills, to be sure; but Senator ANTHONY HIGGINS and every other man who has been worthy to be a Senator have not considered check stubs as title deeds of political distinction. It seems that the Hon. GAS ADDICKS is not as barren of distinction as has been imagined. A very large book called "Massachusetts of To-Day" was published in Boston in 1892. Its frontispiece is the Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth, perhaps the ugliest statuary crime in the world; but in revenge the book contains the counterfeit presentment with sketch, presumably furnished by the ilustrious subject, of the Hon. GAS ADDICKS.

This eminent citizen of Nowhere wears, in his effigies, a striped suit, a very wide fourin-hand, palpably ready-made, and a moustache that sweeps the horizon. He was born, he informs us, in Philadelphia, Nov. 21. 1841, "son of JOHN E. C. O'S. and MAR-GRETTA MCLEOD TURNER ADDICES. He is a lineal descendant of DONAL O'SULLIVAN Mr. O'SULLIVAN BEARE becam Earl of Bearhaven, and died in 1604, two hundred and ninety years before the perihelion of the Hon. GAS ADDICKS. The BEARES and the Earls of Bearbaven are in the Peerage no more. We hope that they have not disappeared from Ireland, as Mr. Addicks's county York" seems to have done. "Mr. ADDICKS is the grandson of BARBARA O'SUL-LIVAN, who married JOHN EDWARD CHARLES ADDICKS, German Consul to Philadelphia." The Hon. GAS ADDICKS is as mixed and unertain in nationality as in residence.

He has a great name, however, "Mr. ADDICKS's name, which he uses only among his books, is JOHN EDWARD CHARLES O'SUL LIVAN ADDICKS. He wears the ancient family ring, cut with the arms of O'SUL-LIVAN BEARE. His great-great-grandmother, on his mother's side, was Lady

ARABELLA GALBBAITH of Scotland." We begin to understand the Hon. Gas JOHN EDWARD CHARLES O'SULLIVAN AD-DICKS a little better. He has other titles to the Senate than his political investments in Delaware. He has a good deal of a name and an ancient family ring with the arms of O'SULLIVAN BEARE; and we are gratifled to know that he had something to do with the dry goods and the flour business sefore he went in for gas and statesmanship. The Hon. GAS and so forth ADDICKS is an amusing person, and will transfer his Senatorial canvass to Oklahoma later on.

Radeliffe's First Report.

Brief, businesslike, and to the point, is the first report which Radcliffe College, through its officers, makes to the public In four pages Mrs. Agassiz, the President tells the now familiar story of the transformation of the Harvard annex into a college last spring, and announces the foundation of a scholarship by an anonymous giver in the name of "Widow JOANNA HOAR" of Braintree, a contemporary of ANNE RAD-CLIPPE. Mrs. HOAR was the mother of President LEONARD HOAR of Harvard, and ancestress of the Concord HOARS, and of the ADAMSES and QUINCYS.

The report of Mr. HENRY L. HIGGINox, the Treasurer, shows that on Aug. 1 the college had \$165,000 in securities and cash, while from the Regent's account it appears that last year the fees for tuition alone paid for all the salaries and current expenses and left a surplus. The PERKINS equest already amounts to \$100,000; the SWEETSER bequest will be at least \$40, 000, and the PARKER bequest more than \$70,000. Three funds of \$5,000 each for scholarships have been given since the incorporation, together with other gifts. A unique gift is that of the lawyer employed to oppose the incorporation of the college, who presents to it the retainer paid to him

By far the most important portion of the port of the Regent, Mr. GILMAN, is that showing the increase in the amount of the instruction given to the young women since the "annex" has been brought into closer connection with Harvard. It is an effective answer to all who have looked on the union their fellow citizens in the future, are Pro- as a matter of form merely, that 166 courses the so-called "conscience clause" in the their fellow citizens in the future, are Pro- as a matter of form merely, that 166 courses mos or lithographs from drawings on stone or article by Cosmo Monthouse on George Frederick Forestrip act, nor was there the shadow of a fessor William L. Wilson of West Virginia of instruction are open to women this transfers therefrom made in the United States."

year, compared with 111 last year, an increase of fifty per cent., and that 83 of these courses are for graduates, 51 of them being courses in Harvard University, in which women graduates work in the same class with men. The other courses are all repetitions by Harvard nstructors to women alone of courses regularly given in Harvard. In Sanskrit, in Romance Philology, Italian, Spanish, Comparative Literature, Music, Physics, Astronomy, Botany, Zoölogy, and American Archaeology, all that Harvard offers to its men is offered to the women of Radcliffe. The same is practically true of the Semitle languages, of English, Germanie Philology, Philosophy, History, and Mathematics, where Radeliffe's courses very nearly equal in number those of Harvard. The divergence in the numbers of courses is greatest in the departments of Classical Philology, German, French, Economics, Chemistry, and Geology. In the case of the first three the difference is more apparent than real, for in them Harvard can afford to give parallel undergraduate courses of the ame degree of difficulty, which Radcliffe cannot; in the case of the others the difference is due either to the fact that a department at Harvard is undermanned or to the lack of laboratory facilities at Radcliffe. Still, it is perfectly fair to say that Radcliffe College now offers to women substantially what Harvard offers to men, and that the day is not far off when it can offer identically the same instruction. To attain this object money is needed, and the report points out how it can be used-for laboratories, for a fire-proof library, for more scholarships, for the means to house the students more cheaply, for a gymnasium, for more recita

tion rooms. The total number of students last year was 255, of whom 100 were candidates for the bachelors degree: twenty-two bachelors and three masters of arts graduated last June. The special students are to a great degree really specialists and often graduates of other women's colleges.

The work of giving women a collegiate education in Cambridge has now been carried on for sixteen years at a wonderfully small cost, largely through the self-devotion and personal sacrifices of the teachers and the men and women associated with them. The new college, now officially under the wing of Harvard, is still in the same hands. Every friend of the higher education of woman will wish it continued success.

Free fuel is a necessity.- New York Herald. Is that so? First, then, we must change the Democratic platform, which prescribes that the tariff must be for revenue, and then we must do the proposed job thoroughly and impartially. Free coal, especially desired, we believe, by our contemporary, is only a patch on the policy of free fuel. As coal is the raw material of the furnace, so is food of all sorts and varieties the raw material of life, and it can't, in cold justice to all interested, be human life only. If coal goes on the free list, so must rice and wheat and hay and everything that feeds the fires of the stomach and enables manufacture, with all its accessories, to continue. Cotton must be forever free, and so must about everything namable since it is beyond the power of sophistry to distinguish one thing from another as a raw material. Everything is a raw material for something higher. The only consistent system of raw material would have everything free, with so taxes and no revenue, and all would be treated alike and perhaps all would be happy.

Question: As such a vast number of Democrats in all parts of the country stayed away from the polls at the late elections, would t not be well for the States to adopt the new Belgian system of compulsory voting? Anby the questioner for The reason given the adoption here of the Belgian system is an inadequate one. Voting is but a means of giv ing expression to the political principles or deires of the voter. But there are times when a voter may most effectively serve his politics by refraining from voting. If, when he does not approve of the principles, the policy, or the candidates of the parties in the field, he stays away from the polls, he thus serves notice upon these parties. It would be wrong to compel him to vote under the circumstances. It would be a BEARE of Dunboy Castle, county York [sic], violation of his rights of conscience or of his conscientious scruples. It is the duty of all citizens to vote whenever it is possible for them to do so; but there may be cases in which some citizens would sacrifice their moral indepen dence by voting. Take, for example, the case of a man who is a Prohibitionist living in a place where both parties favor the licensing of the liquor traffic: it would be wrong to compel that Prohibitionist to vote for the candidate of either of these parties. Again, in those counties of the State of Mississippi such as Neshoba and Oktibbeha, where no Republican ticket is nominated, it would be wrong to compel Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. A man has the right, under the Constitution of the United States, to refrain from voting.

> The imperial meistersänger of Berlin has done well in releasing from prison the bold critic who scoffed at his "Sang au Aegir." We think that both the words and the tune of th song are pretty good for a Kaiser, if indeed he mposed them; but we know that, in thinking thus, we are at odds with a horde of particular ist German critics who would scoff at both if they were not afraid of arrest upon the charge of less majeste. The scoffer in whose behalf the Kaiser exercised clemency had rendered himself liable to imprisonment for a long term of years, and few scoffers would care to run the risk of that punishment for the sake of a brief period of critical enjoyment. True, they can scoff secretly behind the bars, but there danger in that, too, for there are spies in Berlin It is possible that, if all the private scoffers at the Sang were imprisoned, the appropriation for dungeons would have to be larger than that for

the imperial court. The old-time meistersangers used to submit their songs and tunes to the Merker Board. The songs were tested by the Scriptures, a test that would assuredly be ruinous to the Kaiser's production, which is purely pagan and utterly

Some of the cloak manufacturers of this city whose employees have been on strike for the past two months, recently gave notice that they had made contracts for work in Berlin, Germany. At the time this notice was given we said that we regarded it as very unwise, and as sure to be harmful to the New York manufacturers. But, nevertheless, we are led to infer that some of these manufacturers must have carried out their purpose; for in the cable despatch from Berlin which we printed yester day, we were informed that the Berlin cloakmakers "are preparing for a great increase of exports to the United States."

It is possible that the policy of importing ready-made cloaks may have been adopted as a means of scaring the New York strikers or thwarting their schemes; but, whatever be the object of the manufacturers, their policy is a most unadvisable one. Any attempt to make i permanent will most certainly result in legislation by Congress that will render the carrying of it out impossible. Sure as fate, and wholly regardless of any tariff theory, the duties upon ready-made imported cloaks will be raised to any extent necessary to check their importation The hiring of workmen in foreign countries to perform the labor needed by American manu facturers is contrary to all American busi-

ces interests. There is a principle applicable to this case in the Copyright law of 1891. By that law it is provided that the books of foreign authors opyrighted in the United States "must be from type set or plates made in the United States, the photographs must be from negatives made in the United States, and chroThe object of these provisions is to secure protect tion for American labor, protection for American printers, photographers, and lithographers.

The New York cloak manufacturers will make a mistake costlier to themselves than any strike by trying to get their stock made up in Berlin, Germany, or in Prague, Bohemia.

All the first-class powers of the world that is to say, all the principal fighting powers have been Christian or of Christendom ever since the disruption of the Ottoman empire. In the closing years of the nineteenth century, we must recognize the existence of a great power, a fighting and conquering power, that is not Christian-Japan, the Land of the Rising Sun.

Here is an official advertisement that was printed in vesterday's Sun:

"Russian subjects of the Roman Cathode and Ev. Lutheran faiths will be given an opportunity to take the oath of allegiance to H. I. M. Emperor Nichotas II. Wednesday, the 28th of November, 1894, at the fice of the Consulate-Gaueral of Russia, 22 State st., from 11 to 12."

It will be observed that in this advertisement the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance is offered only to those of the Crar's subjects here resident who belong to Christian com-munions other than the Greek Church. Our ontemporary the Jewish Messenger assured us ast week that many scores of Russian Jews in New York have taken the oath at the Consulate. It need not be inferred from the terms of the advertisement that others of them are debarred from the privilege granted to their fellow subjects of the Roman Catholic or the Evangelical Lutheran faith.

RAW MATERIALS.

A Statement Demanding the Serious Atten-

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer I take my place with the rank and file of the Demo-ratic party who believe in tariff reform and who now what it is, and who refuse to accept the results mbodied in this bill as the close of the war.—Grover Jeveland.

Did the President mean that tariff reform ould be completed when the populu bills were enacted into law? Did he mean that tariff reform would be completed when five of the materials used in our manufacturing industries were placed upon the free list? Can it be that the President of the United States is so narrowminded as to think that coal, lumber, lead ore, iron ore, and wool are the only raw materials? There is not a manufacturer in America that does not know that pig fron is as much a raw material to the rolling mill as iron ore is to the

furnace. Wool is no more a raw material to the spinner than yarn is to the weaver. Lumber is no more a raw material to the sawmill than the boards that run out the tail of the mill are to the box maker or the car manufacturer. What is the finished product of one industry is the raw material for many others. Again, how can any one who stops to think for a minute doubt that the labor and the money that are employed in mines are just as sacred and deserving of consideration as that which is employed in

For what, then, do the rank and file of Democ racy stand? What does the President mean when he says he will take his stand in the rank and file of the party? Does he mean that the party is to be a defender of injustice, an advocate for class legislation that shall give protection to mills and factories and furnaces while it forces miners and farmers to sell their products to protected industries at such price as the great monopolies may determine? Does he mean that tariff reform is tariff abolition?

If that be Democracy, then it has been falsely written in the history of this country. Historic Democracy was founded on equal rights for all and special privileges for none. It was the party of honest consideration of all the pecople; it was the party of the people. When it spoke for a tariff it made no exceptions by giving protection to one class and withholding it from another. It founded its tariff ideas, first, on the needs of the Government for revenue, and, secondly, on an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. If the President has come down into the ranks of the party, he has come down into the ranks of historic Democracy.

which was never for free trade. He must have come into the ranks that are going to march in the middle of the road, that are going to stand for honest taxation, which means a tariff that taxes every product that is brought into the United States in competition with the same goods that are produced in this country. We will welcome the President into the ranks, and we hope that in his forthcoming message he will define clearly what he means,

Away With the Income Tax!

If it be true, as reported from Washington, that the Treasury Department has authoritatively announced that it will be impossible to collect the income tax unless Congress provides adequate machinery beyond the present organization of the Internal Revenue Office, there is good reason to hope that this un-American, in quisitive tax may never be levied.

If a large sum of money should be necessary to put the tax in operation there ought to be wisdom enough among the Democratic Representatives and Senators in Congress to defeat an appropriation for that purpose. There can be no doubt of the condemnation of this tax by the people, and the Democrats should not let the Republicans get the credit for abolishing it.

It will be not only good economy, but good politics, to give this tax its quietus before letting it go into operation.

Rebuke to a Palse Representative

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The elecsay I am still a Democrat, just the same as you say I am still a Democrat, just the same as you are dyed in the wool. I voted, however, in the last election the Republican ticket, and I am glad I did. Thousands of my faith did the same. Piggot was sent to Congress to represent his constituents of the Second district and he misrepresented us. I am mortifule over the actions of our present Congress. Could ever such a set of jackasses again be got together? If so, where could they be found?

ASA M. BLACKMAN.

STAMFORD, COUR.

A Plan for Improving Steamers. From Industries and Iron.

If the owners of the Campania pulled out all her boilers and for every five pulled out put back two new boilers same diameter, same length, same heating sur-face—in fact, each new boiler an exact fac-simile of the old one, except that the iron must be three times as heavy, so as to fit it for raising 500 pounds of steaso instead of 180 pounds of steam, and if they after the first and possibly the second cylinders of their engines cleave the last cylinders alone; they are the true measures of the steam consumed) so as to fit them for working 300 pounds of steam and expanding it down to the same pressure as at present, then I say they will save three-fifths of their present boiler room, they may miss three stokers out of five, retaining only two, and they may reduce their quantity of coal and space for coal to about two-fifths of the present quantity-say from 5,000 tons iff that is the quantity down to 1,200 tons, and they will still drive the Campania at her present speed—twenty-five miles an hour. But the saving of coal will be on the coal used fur actual propelling of the ship.

Use and Abuse of Toothpicks.

From the Lancet. The toothpick, judiciously used, is of undoubted value. Of the materials used as toothpicks the best is the quill, with the sharp point removed, but with this, as with all other forms, care must be observed. By discriminate application the gums may be so irri tated and injured as to cause recession and thus in-crease the existing trouble, or inflammation of the tooth membrane may be caused, a most amount condition, and one in which the still more vigorous use of the toothpick gives temporary relief, only in reality to add fuel to the fire. Hetal toothpicks are good be-cause blunt-pointed, but are too thick to pass between teeth at all close together. Wood need only be men tioned to be condemned, for it is a by no means unc mon occurrence for small fibres to become detached and jammed between the socket and tooth, leading to chronic periostitis and even loss of the tooth if condition is not recognized.

The Christmas number of Scribner's Magazine prescuts itself in a cover, designed especially for the occasion, of considerable effectiveness but not necessartly seasonable. The contents of the number agree with the cover. There are three frontispieces, a posby Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Hamerton's last critique of a modern painter, short stories by Robert Grant, Walter Launt Falmer, Brander Matthews, Francis Lynde, Bunner, and Kva Wilder McClissson, and an filustrated

INHOSPITALITY IN CHURCH. Stranger's Complaint of Her Reception

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I am tranger in New York, come from my home or the Pacific coast to spend the winter here. Among the many pleasures that I looked to find here, that of seeing and hearing some of the great preachers of New York was not the least. It was therefore with most Joyful anticipations that I took my way to the church of which Heber Newton is the pastor. Unfortunately for me I had not counted the time well. The surface cars of New York are a marvel of liscomfort and slowness to one accustomed to the perfect car service of San Francisco. I was

late. The service had begun.

Just in front of me as I entered was a woman, poorly dressed, evidently a seamstress or some-thing of that sort. Her face was intelligent and eager, and I was glad that she could have in her hard life the wenderful grace and blessing of a Sunday morning in Heber Newton's church. We went in, and in obedience to a gesture of one at the entrance, passed into a vestibule at

We went in, and in obedience to a gesture of one at the entrance, passed into a vestibule at one side. Here were about twenty persons standing, waiting, as I supposed, for the prayer to be finished. I bowell my head and endeavored to follow the prayer, glad again that in this church the irreverence which permits people to enter during prayers was not allowed. Presently three or four persons came in. They pushed through the standing group and mails their way to their seats. Soon I discovered that it was only strangers who were kept standing in penance for their tardiness.

At the close of that part of the service I expected to see all those who were standing shown at once to seats. This is what really occurred: The isher, seemingly a most conscientious man, looked sadly at the crowd, then walked up and down the aisle. Occasionally he approached a seat in which perhaps only one person was sitting. After a word or two with that person he singled out one or two from the walting group and seated them. This slow process continued for some time. The crowd at the door, being continually augmented from the outside, did not materially diminish. At last the usher seemed to think that he could not presume to seat any more. He studied the pews carefully—there were twenty or more that were empty; then he came out into the vestibule and looked carefully over a chart of the church. Meantime an old man, who probably din not feel able to stand bonger, had taken a seat in one of the empty pews. He was promely shown to another seat. Now the usher of the middle asise lent his aid, and finally all were placed, my little seamstress, so far as I could see, being the last one to be seated. By this time the Joy had departed. I was tired and I was hurt—burt for the poor when we had a seat in the giory of the lighted chancel, with the white-robed angel above him, bidding him proclaim the tidings of great loy—does he know and feel the cold inhospitality that meets the stranger and the poor at the church door?

I cannot believe that he does

THE CAUSE OF ARMENIA, And Armenian Citizens of the United States.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I write to THE SUN, an avowed and recognized friend of Armenia and Armenians, to take issue with statements made in a despatch from Washington, published Thursday last. My remarks are based, not on mere conjecture, but on many years' personal and business acquaintance with Armenians living in the city of New York; and my experience has convinced me that, as a people, they are most trustworthy and honorable The telegram in question, after referring to the recent massacre of Armenians by the Turks, says that the United States will no doubt be asked to make an inquiry, as many naturalized

American citizens reside in that country. Con-tinuing, the telegram says: American citizens reside in that country. Continuing, the telegram says:

For years it has been the custom of many Armentans to emigrate to the United States for the sole perpose of acquiring citizenship. They remain only leag enough to become naturalized. As soon as they get their papers they return to their old homes, and thereafter demand the protection of the United States Minister and Consuls. This has been a continuit source of irritation between the Turkinh Government and the United States, and during the last administration a treaty was negotiated between the two powers, under which the United States relinquishes all authority over and responsibility for its institualized citizens permanently residing in Turkey. But it was not ratified by the Senate, which to the opposition of a source of the control of the cont

The statement that many Armenians emigrate to the United States for the sole purpose of acquiring citizenship and remain only long enough to become naturalized, is entirely misleading and incorrect. A prominent Armenian of this city who was speaking to me yesterday on the subject, and who is thoroughly acquainted with the entire Armenian question, said that he does not know of a single instance of an Armenian emigrating to the United States for the purpose above described. In the first place, he declared, the great mass of Armenians are very moor: the wealthy ones can be counted on the menian emigrating to the United States for the purpose above described. In the first place, he declared, the great mass of Armenians are very poor; the wealthy ones can be counted on the ingers of one hand. The Armenians come here to better their condition. Many of them take positions in New York city, and others deal in imported merchandise from Turkey. They naturally feel disposed to become citizens of the United States, so my informant declared, when they begin to appreciate the difference between the institutions of this country and the dominions of the Sultan. They embrace citizenship for precisely the same reasons that the oppressed of other nations embrace citizenship in the United states, because they know how to appreciate liberty and equality when they find it. But in most instances these Armenians have left behind them their families and friends, and loving their country dearly as they do, when they get a little substance they almost invariably make a visit to their old homes and relatives. It seems to have been the policy of the Turkish Government to treat these returned Armenians with anspicton and harshness, largely on the ground that they have renounced their allegiance to the Sultae, and that they are lable to be a source of discontent to their friends at home, coming with the glind tidings of freedom from the land beyond the sea. Several instances have been brought to my attention of naturalized American citizens of Armenian birth who have quite reseatly been subscied to the most outrageous espionage and restrictions when they returned to visit their families and friends in the motier country. Some of these cases are naturally reported to the United States Minister and Consuls. Why should they not be? Why should not the United States Minister and Consuls. Why should they not be? Why should not the United States Minister and Consuls. Why should they not be? Why should not the United States Minister and Consuls. Why should they not be? Why should not the United States Minister and Consuls. Why sh And if the Sublime Porte or his Almster this country complains that these appeals are subject of irritation, should the United Stat Government lie down supinely because of suc a claim, and allow contempt, and even imprit, to be meted out to our fellow ne to call a halt, and to tell ou ma, whether Republican or De e great mass of American citi

inal the great mass of American citizens will not permit their divernment to be unde a catspaw of any foreign tyranny. Armenians in this country and elsew here find it damageous to say these things pointly and ependy. As one said to me yesterday, it would be worth the flyes and property of himself and his votire family at home to openly, vigorodsly protest. Only those who have made up their minds never to go back to their rained and desolated country dare to raise their volves against their oppressors.

Americans have symuthized with the oppressed of ireland, of Foland, of Hungary, or flussia, even when there was no claim, except the claim of universal brotherhood, on their sympathies; should they refuse a like sympathy and support to their fellow thristians groaning beneath the Mohammedan yoke—and, above all, to the paoule of that nation who have sought our shores, and in good faith accreted the honors and protection of American citizenship?

John J. Rooney, 13 William street.

from the Quartier Lutin.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SITE IN COMMON. I AM sare, with very many of your readers. I was delighted to see in your columns of today, quoted by a cor-respondent, a part of a disty familiar to all who have been denizens of the Quartier Lalin; yet a part which bu Maurier in "Trilly" seems to have overtooked:

Au clair de la lone Pierrot repondit: Pierrot rependit:
Je u af pas de piume,
Je cuis dans mon lit;
Va chez la voidne,
Je crois qu'elle y est,
Car dans as culsine
On bat le briquet.

How would the subjoined do for a translation, after, though very far after, Thackeray? I can do nothing with "plume," and have had to substitute "speen." As a matter of fact, a party of veteran studiants, engaged at 3 o'clock in the morning in the manufacture of a blazing bowl of punch an hirsch, would have more argent need of a spoon than of a pen; and a next-door freshman would be more likely to be summaned by thunderous knocking to supply the former implement

By the light of the moon, Little Fuler he said: How should I have a spoon, I am still in my bed; Snows as my neighbor's door, I am sure she is up. For on her althine Roor They are pounding her pup. Nov. 28.

ADOLPH BERNHEIMER'S WILL.

His Estate Valued at 89,500,000 The idow to Receive at Least \$23,000 a Year

The will of Adolph Bernheimer, which was executed on Feb. 28, 1893, and was filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate esti-mated to be worth \$2,500,000, consisting of \$2,100,000 of personal property and \$400,000 of real estate.

Mr. Bernheimer gives to the Hobrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum and the Mount Sinal Hospital \$10,000 of three per cent, bonds of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum of the city of New York equally. Ten thousand dollars

city of New York equally. Ten thousand dollars is left to the executors absolutely, but the testator says he will leave a letter specifying certain charities and objects to which he would like to have this \$10,000 applied.

He gives \$1,000 to his bookkeeper. A. P. Thorpe, and \$1,000 each to Patrick Anderson and Daniel Gorsweller. His brothers, Leopold M. Bernheimer and Lehman Hernheimer, who reside in Germany, are to receive £5,000 each. Of the residue of the estate one-third is left to his wife, Fannie Bernheimer, to whom he has also given his late residence, 7 East Fifty-seventh street, for life, and all the rest is bequeathed to his children equally. The executors of the will are: The wildow, Fannie Hernheimer; the daughter, Rosie Bernheimer, his brother, Lehman Rernheimer of Muoich, Germany, and his friends William J. Walter. The income of the wife for life is to be at least \$35,000 a year, and if her share does not create this sum it is to be made up from the rest of the estate.

MRS. OUINTARD'S BIG ESTATE. Application Made for the Appointment of

WRITE PLAINS, Nov. 26,-Application was made before Surrogate Coffin to-day for the ap-pointment of executors of the estate of Mrs. Frances E. Quintard, who died a week ago at her home in the village of Rye. The petition asks that George W. Quintard, the husband of the testatrix, and Nicholas F. Palmer, her son-in-law, be appointed executors. The petition sets forth that the estate does exceed \$4,000,000. Mrs. Quintard died on the evening of the mar-riage of her granddaughter, Miss Elorence Quintard, to Mr. Rhodes McGregor.

CLEVELAND STILL AT WOODLEY. It Is Not Known When He Expects to Return to the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26,-President Cleveland is still in seclusion at Woodley, and nobody at the White House knows or will tell when he ex-pects to return to it. The story that Mr. Cleveland is suffering from rheumatic gout is now accepted by everybody who depends upon the White House bulletins for information. It is White House bulletins for information. It is not denied that the tendons of the President's ankle that were strained by his stepping upon a pebble have regained their customary strength and suppleness, but they are of very little assistance to the President, as he is obliged to rest all day upon the new gout couch purchased on Saturday. Notwithstanding the constant painful twinges, the President is reported to be builty engaged upon his messace, the most important portions of which will contain his views upon the tariff and his recommendations for a Currency Commission.

TAX ASSESSMENTS REDUCED.

That of the Metropolitan Truction Company Lowered from \$178,749 to \$75,000 Decisions were handed down vesterday in the

Special Term of the Supreme Court by Judge Beach vacating the assessments imposed on the Second Avenue Railroad Company and the Central Crosstown Railroad Company. The statements of the companies to the Commissioners of ments of the companies to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments showed that their total assets were less than their debts added to the assessed value of the real estate. The assessment of the Metropolitan Traction Company was also reduced from \$173,749 to \$75,000, Judge Beach also denied the motion of the Corporation Counsel to quash writs of certiorari obtained by the General Electric Light Company, and the Edison General Electric Company, and the Edison Electric Light Company for the purpose of reviewing the personal tax assessments imposed for 1894.

WOLF KILLED IN GRAMERCY PARK. That Was Eighty Years Ago, and Alderman

Mr. Fish Testified to the Death, Col. McClellan, President of the Board of Aldermen, received a letter yesterday from Nicholas Fish asking that the records of the Board of Aldermen be searched in order to find the certificate of the death of a wolf. The the certificate of the death of a wolf. The writer's grandfather, Nicholas Fish, was an Alderman from 1806 to 1817. The Board of Alderman at that time passed a resolution offering to pay \$5 to every person who killed a wolf, and Alderman Fish was asked by a wolf slayer to certify to the killing of a wolf on the spot now occupied by the late Samuel J. Tilden's residence in Gramercy Park. Alderman Fish had the occurrence recorded, and now his descendant wants a copy of the record.

Deer in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Nov. 26,-There is a prospect that a bill to prevent the hounding of deer will be introduced in the Legislature this winter. This step grows out of the reports of the great slaughter of deer in recent seasons and the like lihood that they may be exterminated. Col. lihood that they may be exterminated. Col. fox. Superintendent of State Forests, does not agree with those who fear that the deer may be killed off. He estimates that there are 25,000 deer in the Adirondacks, and that only about 1,800 are killed in a season. The deer muitiply more rapidly than they have been abot, he thinks, and he points to the fact that they were never more plentiful than during the past season. Col. Fox says he would favor a bill which would prevent hunters driving the game into the water and then slaughtering them while they have no chance to fight.

Brooklyn City Hall Bell,

The ringing of the fire bell in the cupols of the City Hall in Brooklyn as a fire alarm, which has been a time-honored custom, will be discontinued after Dec. 1. Yesterday the Aldermen, at the suggestion of Mayor Schleren, adopted a resolution to that effect, only one member of the Board objecting. Former Mayors in Brooklyn had tried to have the bell-ringing discontinued, but the Society of Old Brooklynius had infuence enough to defeat them.

-One encounters here and there, especially in the German quarter, drug stores where are sold many animal products for medicinal uses. Hen oil, goose grease, and dog's fat are familiar domestic remedies with the Germans, while snake oil and skunk oil are especially advertised by one conspicuous drug store of

-So-called Maryland geese are now sold in the downtown Hebrew quarter, though the dealers have only a hazy notion of where the State of Maryland lies, and are ready to assure the possible purchaser that the owis are wild or domestic, as seems best to suit his taste. The Haryland waters are rich in wild goese,

though probably few come to this market.

New Yorkers have long been familiar with the advice of the land boomer, "Own your home," but it re mained for a Bowery tallor to offer advice that speaks volumes for the state of his customers' wardrobes. The advice, printed in large letters, is, "Own your dress suit." It is almost as significant as the phrase,

Your other coat," to describe a man's Sunday best, -There auddenly appeared in an up-town French restaurant at the dinner hour the other night an enor-mous and very black one-armed negro, who took the middle of the flows and addressed the company in vol uble and excellent French. He was begging, and the

Indian islands. -It is a Third avenue florist that advertises empty flower pots of all sizes, and "ground" to fill them. Obviously such provision is necessary for the accom-modation of the amateur florist, whose sole interest in any spot of ground is represented by his fractions ights in the paved courtyard of a tenement house, scupled along with from twenty to 200 other man,

women, and children. Stuyvesant square has half a dozen of the fines trees that the city owns. It commonly happens that the trees in the smaller parks in the heart of the city suffer from manufactent nourishment and postonous gases in the earth and the atmosphere, so that they have to be carefully watched and tended. The trees f Stuyvesant square, however, have almost the rooustness of rural vegetation.

-Scattered about the city are singil dealers in post age statups, sometimes living in lorigings and carrying on their trade without displaying a sign, sometimes contenting themselves with a small sign on the street door of an apariment bouse. Their trade is small in comparison with that of the complement dealers, but ce amounts to many millions of stamps in the course of a year, and extends to foreign

"It is easy snough," said Mr. Gilmby, " to account for the fact that children sometimes, just before coning to five years of age, cease entirely to grow old and don't increase in age at all for two or three years, and then all of a sudden become seven or eight years old; but it is not so easy to account for the fact that while the child ceases to grow in years it cent crease in weight and stature. Indeed, even such ex-perts in 'hildren's agestas street car conductors have been pussion by this steming contradiction."